Daily Bargains You are

looking for Xmas Gifts.

We have many pretty and sensible articles we can show you,

Children's Chairs—

Tables-

All shaper, sizes and description. -Dressing Tables— Rirch, Mahogany, Antique Oak o White

Odd Dressers-

White Enamel-many dalnty designs.

Chiffoniers-Many styles and different kinds of wood.

Wash. B. Williams,

7th and D Sts. N. W.

Ladies' Watch

14-karat solid gold—guaranteed move-ments—from \$2.00 to \$55.00. ONE DOLLA R PER EEK.

G. D. HORNING. Room S. Central Building. Cor. Pr. Avc. and 9th St. Open till 1 0 p. m.

Physicians recommend

National Capital Brewing Co's "Munch-ener" became it is brownd exclusively from mait and hope. Bottled only by J. F. HERMANN & SON.,

750 to 754 Tenth St. S. E.

THE IMPERIAL IS IN STYLE.

THE IMPERIAL IS IN STYLE.

In the Time of Louis XIII of France It Was Known as the Royale.

The latest fashion in beards is the old fashion introduced by Louis XIII, whose idieness and emril led him to take up thaving as a pastione, says the Boston Herald. It may not be known that it is due to this French king's idea of a joke that menthave ever since his day from time to time worn a little taif of hair under their lower lip. It was first earled the royale, he toop of the king, and afterward, when France was an empire, the imperial, but in either rase it seemed to point the flooral that man is a vain creature. Frenchmen since then have been as partial to the royale as Englishmen are to the maitton chop whisker, and they have never quite abandoned it, though other histure additions often became the vogue for the human countenance.

Taste and necessity have regulated the wearing of the beard since the world begun, but whether fashion says let the face be clean size of tet the hair grow a la Vandyke, nature is an autocrat whose orders cannot be gaineaid, With this understanging most men have the clean shave or the style of beard that most becomes them. Today, however, the familiar English cut and the clerkal smoothness, both sanctioned

I want to know and I want I want."

"Oh, everything."

The next place they stopped was in front of a department store, and here they monod at the sear founter.

"Let us see be Joinville scarfs," said the vorm of the clerk, risking life and limb scarfs were too red or teo pred or teo green or too light. Every variety conceivable was pulled out, and after the heroid behavior of the clerk, risking life and limb scale liberation of the clerk, risking life and limb scale liberation of the clerk, risking life and limb scale liberation of the clerk, risking life and limb scale liberation of the clerk, risking life and limb scale liberation of the clerk, risking life and limb scale liberation of the clerk, risking life and limb scale liberation of the clerk, risking life and limb scale lib

cannot be gaineaid, with this understand-ing most men have the clear shave or the style of heard that most becomes them. To-day, however, the familiar English cut and the clerical succontiness, both sanctioned by the Prince of Wales ninself, have a rival

VARIETIES OF BABIES AND THE CURIOUS STORIES THEIR PACES SOMETIMES TELL.

The Sins or Ignorance of the Parents and How It Affects the Little



Every mother's baby is the handsomest and most loveable in the whole world—to her.

And yet thousands of just such proud and loving mothers kill their shildren every year.

Not intentionally, you understand, but none the less certainly.

Through ignorance? Certainly.

Calling a spade a snade is sometimes the

Calling a spade a spade is sometimes the 2nly way to convey an idea intelligibly. Let us do a little plain talking. Prom the moment of conception, the little vital spars is denendent on the blood and tissues of the mother for nourishment and growth.

growth.

From the time it is born until it is weaned the baby depends upon the mother's milk for nourishment and growth.

There can be no question as to these facts. Can there?

If the mother's blood and tissues are clean, pure and free from noisons, the child before birth and after birth will be strong and healthy.

Pare blood and rich blood are synonymous. No person's blood can be pure unless the idneys are working naturally and healthfully.

The sole duty of the kidneys is to purify

The sole duty of the kidneys is to purify the blood.

Healthy Kidneys—Pure Blood.

Healthy Kidneys—Pure Milk.

Rich, Pure Milk—Strong, healthy Baby.

This is not a hard argument to follow.

Bocause it is the Truth.

Do you see its application? You mothers with poor, frail, puny, half-hourished, and more than half-poisoned bables?

Do you wonder that their tender brain and blood cannot resist poisons and imparities that make even you sick, dizzy, torpid and weak?

You owe it to your child, your Maker and your blood pure.

Asparagus is the natural medicine for the kidneys.

Asparagus is the natural medicine for the kidneys.

All its virtues to heal, to soothe, to strengthen, to purify, will be found in Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.

And the poorest mother can afford them. They are only 50 cents a box, although worth ten times that to you.

"Sweet and low, Sweet and low, wind of the western sea.

Low, low, breathe and blow, with do the western sea.

Over the rolling waters go, Come from the dying moon and blow. Blow him again to me;

Wille my little one, while my pretty one. sleeps."

Fifty cents per box, from all druppists, or

paragus merciose 50c. in stamps or silver direct to the HOBB's paragus medicago—8. Francisco. Interesting and interestive Book on Kidney Pulls. Filtering Froe.

ALL AROUND THE STORES Crowded

Short Shopping Trips in Sarch of Christmas Presents.

PUSHING THROUGH CROWDS

Glimpses of Articles That Will Fit the Needs of All Sorts of People No Reason Why the Buyer Should Not Be Suited in Point of Price and

"Where very year going, my pretty maid?" "Going a shoughing, sir," she said.

A Tris-tooking tribir-made girl had just steppes off a yearswear on the Avenue where the shops begin, and two young men in Melion coats and red-gloves paused on the cor-

ion coats and red-gloves pansed on the corner to greet her.
"May we go with you," said one of them,
as d learn what this mysterious business of
shopping is? We never shopped in our lives."
"Yes, you may go," she replied. "It's
great fun, but you know it's vulgar."
"Vulgar? Impossible!"
"Timit shows and you know about it. The
girls of our circle don't shop—they just order things. But I love it; we all love it.
We make quiet little sneaks sometimes for
fun."

"She makes quiet little speaks!" and the men smiled on her in bon camaraderie.

They had turned down the Avenue, and the Lounger in chase of a story, like the villalin, pursued them. They brought up suddenly in front of a store, so suddenly that the Lounger nearly ran into them.

"That is just too sweet," exclaimed the Irig girl. "It's a perfect dear."

"Yes, isn't it," said one of the youths as they both crowded behind her, excluding the object of their conversation from view.

ing the object of the control of the

THEY WERE BUYING.

There were a great many very dignified looking people in this elegant store, and they were doing more than simply looking—they were buying. The trig girl wanted to see watenes with enameied backs, and graches encrusted with diamonds, and dissolitely plain watenes. She looked at all the wateness in the case, and stayed talking over them until her escorts grew weary. Then she suddenly thanked the cierk without explaining herself and moved off toward the door.

"Now, what will that clerk think of your capriculosness?" asked one of them.

"He doesn't have to think anything. Besides, papa is going to get me a watch and I want to know jost what I want."

"Do you want to know about other things."

"Oh, everything." THEY WERE BUYING.

THE THING FOR MOTHER.

In another store they were brought up by Jack before a table of workbaskets, fined

the cleracity smoothness, both sanctioned by the Prince of Wales himself, have a rival in the regale, that accentuates the mustache and underlines the most expressive feature of the numby visuge. Possibly nothing could induce a truly vonservative Anglo-Baxon to adopt Louis XIII's "happy accident," simply because of its Gallic origin, but the up-to-state Loundoner has already done so, and consequently cre long the royale, or the imperial, call it by either title, will be airing itself on the Rhalto or along the decorous avenues of Eoston.

Gold Behind Cartains of Ice.

Colorado Springs, Dec. 9.—Ed. Anderson and E. F. Knapp, while excavating in the Ladees Mine, on the morth sole of Cow Mountain, opened up an extensive cave containing five halls. The first three are plastered with ice a foot thick. Curtains of ice ten feet long by eighteen inches thick are suspended from the ceiling. In one room an abundance of white tale was found, which assays \$9 gold per ton.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FAT AND HANDSOME

VARIETIES OF BABIES AND THE CURIOUS STORIES THEIR

her determination to faltered.
"Go, sidewise, boys," she said over her shoulder, and they slid through after her, shoulder, and they slid through after her.

"Too showles, "Too should," after her.
"What do you think of this animated elepliant for Wille?" asked Teddy.
"This is \$15." said a carmine-haired girl
of twelve or fifteen years.
The elephant had a howdah on its back
with two Dahomean dolls on it.
"Do the dolls go with the elephant?"

naked Jack. LOOKING AT TOYS. "They could be thrown in. I guess," said the cierk. "Oh, don't throw them in!" exclaimed the

"Oh, don't throw them in!" exclaimed the young woman.
"Besides, one is club-footed," said Teddy, and needs an operation."
"Bo they talk?" asked Teddy,
"No, sir."
"Well, our Willie wouldn't recognize a doll that couldn't talk."
"Then they moved on a carriage and team of wooden horses, and began to examine it. It was a wonderful affair.
"Will it go?" asked the young woman.
"It will," said Jack, "for a hundred dollars. See the mark?"
"Oh, I don't think it will go," said Teddy, "I think Willie prefers sleds or jumning-lacks."

Teddy. I mins jumping-jacks."

"We go down these stairs three abreast."
said Jack. "Whoever breaks ranks will

The crowd was a wful, but it halted at the foot of the stairs for the larking shoppers. On Seventh street they wandered into an-other store and came up at a smoking-jacket

counter.

"Teddy, you were going to get old Charlie a jacket." reminded Jack.

"Was 1" asked Teddy.

The clerk, a middle-aged woman with a youngish smile and great importance, sailed down upon them.

"These lackets are reduced from \$10 to \$3.50."

"Oh, they're too chean for Charlies."

\$3.50."
"Oh, they're too cheap for Charlies."
said Tesidy, 'he wants something swell."
"These are swell." said the big girl.
"Why, they're English plaid."
"And, besides," said Jack, "they are just the right thing to smoke in. You can put the askes in your pocket, and that sort of thing."

the ashes in your pocket, and that sort of thing."
"No, sir," said Teddy; "he wants a bath robe. He doesn't want a jacket at all."
The voluble clerk was speechless with indignation, and the trio moved off to a counter of Turkish towels.

"What are these for?" asked Teddy, taking up some fowels gorgeously colored, "They are to drape chairs and tables and pictures; "suggested the big girl.

"Will the color come out?" asked Teddy of the clerk.
"Certainly not," interpolated Jack, "and

of the clerk.
"Certainly not." interpolated Jack, "and
if it should, think what you'd have."
"Boys, boys, you'll kill me," sighed the
young woman, leating over the railing. THE FAKIR'S REPLY.

THE FAKIR'S REPLY.

Going out of this store, they stopped another fakir. This one had lavender.

"What's it for?"

"For moths." said the fakir. "It's the best thing out for moths. It——"

"What's the matter with moth balls?" asked Teddy.

"But this smells so sweet," said the fakir.

"Give us some," said Jack, and bought up about a pound. Then a man with Christmas tree tinsel came along.
"Is that for your hat?" asked the trig

girl.
"It is, madam," said the fakir.
"Now will you be good?" said Teddy as
they moved on in the crowd.
The streets were crowded with homegoers by this time. Fathers conducted
children from window to window. Mothers
rolled baby carriages into the thickest
throngs, and boys pushed recklessly through
the midst of womes. The trio plunged

Such prices as these naturally bring a crowd. Why pay jobbers' and retailers' profits when you can get clothing direct from the manufacturers at less than the manufacturers' prices.

Samples of the Prices:

Men's Blue and Black Kersey Overcoats, 44 inches long, 4 inch silk velvet collar, double

Men's Heavy Winter Suits that usually re-

Men's Double and Single Breasted Black and Blue Cheviot Suits, made and trimmed in first-class style, usually \$4.90 retailed for \$10.....

Men's Storm Ulsters that len's Storm Ulsters that sell in every retail store \$3.98 for \$12.... Men's Belfast Frieze

Storm Ulsters, extra

Young Men's Storm Coats, usually retailed \$2.60

every retail store for \$1.75

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE GOODS.

Great Syndicate Clothing Company,

1003 Pa. Ave. SECOND DOOR FROM 10th ST.

into the deepest and widest of these tides of humanity, and in every shop wirslow or street corner found a joke. The Christmas shopping crowds were merry and good natured and reseated nothing.

The trie got away from the Lounger by making a wild dart after a man with climbing minkeys. The crowd surged together and cut them off completely.

But then it was time to go home to dinner, anyway.

PRESBY TERIAN ALLIANCE MEETS Address by Dr. Radcliffe and Annual

Election of Officers.*
President John W. Foster presided over the annual meeting of the Presbyterian Adlance at the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church last evening.

It was the ninth annual meeting, held for the election of officers. An address was made by Dr. Wallace Radeliffe on the need of renewed activity in the exercise of the freedom of Presbyterian principles. Hon. Charles Lyman read a memorial

Hon. Charles Lyman read a memorial paper on the late Justice Strong, and Miss Gertrude Dana and Dr. Woodman rendered vocal solos.

The treasurer's report showed that the alliance was free from debt and had a balance of \$335.82 in the treasury. The following officers were elected. Hon. John W. Foster, president: William Isaliantyne, Hon. Charles Lyman, and Dr. Daniel McFarlan, vice presidents; Rev. Adolos Allen, secretary: Charles P. Balley, treasurer, directors, Rev. B. F. Bittenger, H. O. Changhon, Rev. Wallace Radeliffe, B. H. Warner, Rev. Charles B. Ramsdell, Rev. Joseph T. Kelly, Thomas G. Jones, F. L. Moore, Rev. George O. Little, W. B. Gurley, Rev. T. S. Hambin, O. C. Wright, Rev. G. B. Patch, J. H. Meriwether, and Rev. W. C. Alexander.

PURITAN FATHERS HONORED.

Two hundred members of the Congrega-ional Club celebrated Forefathers' Day by a panquet held at the First Congregational

honal Club celebrated Forefathers Bay by a banquet held at the First Congregational Church last evening.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. W. E. Andrews of Nebraska and President B. L. Whitiman of Columbian University, and Miss Ruth Thompson and Mr. Hosmer sang. The anniversary exercises were presided over by Dr. S. M. Newman, who spoke of the progress of the club.

An expression of sympathy was sent to Justice Brewer, who has been called to California by the serious illness of his daughter. Among those present at the banquet were Mr. and Mrs. John Tweedale, Prof. J. L. Ewell, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Pennell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bradford, Dr. J. B. Foster, Prof. Isana Clark, Hon. Bydney Perham, Prof. Isana Chark, Hona Chark,

Anti-Saloon Mass Meeting.

A public meeting, Jader the auspices of the District of Columbia Anti-Saloon Lengue, 18 to beheld Sundayafternoon at 3, 30 o'clock in Metropolitan Methodist Episconal Church, Four-and-2-half and C streets northwest, with an interesting program, comprising short talks by Rev. Joseph H. James, of Connecticut. Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, of Pennsylvania, and other delegates to the Anti-Saloon convention, held in this city the present week. Rev. Dr. Power or Col. Vinal of the District League will preside.

Holiday Excursion Rates via Pennsylvania Ratiroad.

Varila Railroad.

For the holiday season the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell December 21 to 25, inclusive, and December 31 and January 1, round trip excursion tickets to all points on its lines east of and including Pittsburg and Eric and west of Elizabeth and Sea Girt, good for return passage until January 7, 1896. Also, to Fredericksburg, Richmond and other points south on December 16 to 25, inclusive, and December 29 to January 1, inclusive, good for return passage until January 7, 1895.

MRS. LOGAN'S MINCE MEAT. A Recipe From the Columbia Cook Book.

Book.

Two pounds of beef, chopped fine after being cooked, two pounds of suet, chopped fine, four pounds of raisins, four pounds of applies, eight oranges, the peel of half a pound of citron, all chopped fine, one ounce of chnamon, one of allspice, one of nutmeg, and two pounds of brown sugar.

In selecting the material for mince meat be sure that everything is fresh. "Johnston's." the Seventh street grocers, always give satisfaction in this respect, as their sales are so enormous each day that they have no occasion to keep goods in stock for any length of time. Today "Johnston's" will give free to every purchaser of one dollar's worth, or over, of groceries, the choice of a large tender chicken, or a sack of Lily best patent flour. See their monster price list on a sack of Lily best patent flour.

Report of the New Officer Under the Public Printer.

VALUED PAPERS ON FILE

ir. Crandall Explains His Method of Preserving Important Documents of the Executive Departments-Careful Classification Gives Means of Ready Reference.

The appointment of a superintendent of documents was one of the new duties imposed upon the Public Printer by the act of January 12, 1895.

This officer was to receive and care for all surplus public documents in the possession of Departments and offices; to assort and catalogue Beng, to supervise their distribution and sale; to catalogue and index monthly and dampally all documents published; in fine, to replie generally the vast store of government publications.

With characteristic foresight Mr. Benedict appointed to the position Mr. F. A. Crandall of Buffald, whose unbounded energy in bringing brider out of chose is attested by the interesting report he submitted as a supplement to the report of the Public Printer. The report, in part, is given below:

"The provisions of the new printing law-directing that the accumulations of public documents in the several Executive Departements be turned over to the custody of a superintendent of documents, would be meaningless unless an improvement in the method of storing and arranging such accumulations was intended to be made. For various reasons, mainly, I suppose, beyond the control of the officers in charge, many thousand volumes had for many years been so stored that they were inaccessible for use, distribution of sale, and were going to decay because of dampness, insects, etc. Some new device was a necessity, if anything was to be gained by the transfer of the accumulated documents.

"After some consideration I devised a sort of combination of Burary, 'stacks'

Storm Ulsters, extra large collars, cassimere lined, usually sold in retail store for \$15.... \$6.50

Men's Handsome Trousers, in neat checks and stripes, sell in every retail store for \$5

Young Men's Storm Coats, usually retailed at \$7 and \$8, for \$2.00

Children's Combination Suits, extra pants and cap to match, sells in every retail store for \$3.75

Children's Combination Suits, extra pants and cap to match, sells in every retail store for \$3.75

Storm Ulsters, extra by the transfer of the accumulated documents in reconsideration I devised a sort of combination of library 'stacks' and storage 'bins,' of which 78 have been will hold from 75 to 200 books, according to the size of the volo bins, each of which will hold from 75 to 200 books, according to the size of the part of the public at large for which they were designed. But they ever a great area, and tomake their contents immediately and surely available a key was needed. This was provided in a library exclusively of public documents, to centain one copy of every publication of the government and they cover menent and make all their contents immediately and practically available for the uses of the government and the public at large.

EASY SOLUTION FOUND.

"This seems a simple and cary solution of the document problem. That it is, how-

"This seems a simple and easy solution of the document problem. That it is, how-ever, not quite so simple as it seems, may perhaps be inferred from the fact that it has not sooner been adopted. As a matter of fact, it involves an enormous amount of

has not sooner been adopted. As a matter of fact, it involves an enormous amount of labor, and it needs to be skilled labor. Correct cataloguing of publications is a work requiring a high degree of skill and accuracy, and the cataloguing of public documents is the toughest problem that cataloguers have to encounter. Many have tackled it, some more successfully than others, but his anopen cuestion whether an absolutely successful effort at a general catalogue of public documents has yet been made, even on a small scale.

"While the making of catalogues and the creation of a complete document library seem to me to be the most important functions intrusted to this office, yet the distribution of the public documents to the public libraries of the country, where they are made available for the uses of all citizens, is of bardly leas value and responsibility. The list of designated depository libraries nominally consists of one designated by each Representative in Congress, one named by each Senator, one specially designated by each Representative in Congressional Internations of the public and the official libraries at each State and Terriporal capital. To these bace been added the libraries of each of the eight executive departments and of the public and onsupplied throath his failure of their Representatives to make a proper designation that the total backsood at about 420. The list as it stands a present numbers 419. "It has been held That the intention of the law was that a library once designated as a depository should remain on the list until removed for saltable came, such as failure to care for the books and make them available for nullic use or persistent refusal to acknowledge the receipt of the books sent. The reason for this libraries and content of the public ontents on the list is continuance of the libraries on the list is cont books sent. The reason for this continuance of the libraries on the list is obvious ln no other way could sets of the public documents be accumulated. If the destgrations were to be changed whenever a new Representative came in, many libraries would have of many accumulated and the document set and no complete collections would exist anywhere.

BETTER THAN NO BOOK.

"In a pinch public documents are better than no books, though a library altogether made up of them cannot be considered exhibitarating literary fare for school children. It is a pity that these school libraries, which have smail facilities for caring for books and small use for those of a political or statistical character, should be put upon the same list and compelled to receive the same embarrassingly large number of documents that are sent to the great libraries in the large cities and at the chief universities. There should be a discretion ledged somewhere to send to these schools the books they want, and ask for, and can use, and not compel them to take those for which they do not ask, which they cannot use and for which they cannot even provide proper shelter and care. I have, in fact, without any special authority to do so, exercised a certain discretion in this matter by making up a supplementary mailing list on which are placed the names of certain

schools which stated that the whole number of documents was a burden too great for them to bear, while certain publications of a scientific and educational nature they were desirous to have. Only the documents they have especially asked for are sent to the libraries on this list. It is not, however, a long list, but if the libraries could becarefully canvassed on this lead no doubt the list would be much extended.

"An important change in the distribution to libraries will be made by the new law. Heretofore it half been the custom to hold the volumes as received from the printing office until efough nad been received to give each library a mail suck fall, which was from twenty-six to twenty-light volumes. This took on the average three months, and caused the books to be withheld from the libraries for about that time after they had been printed and bound. As soon as the distribution came into my hands, I became sending the books forward singly as fast as I received them. After this had been going on for a few weeks I sent to the libraries a circular of information as to the document service, in which, among other things, I asked them for an expression of opinion as to the change in the method of distribution. There was a large number of replies, only two of which expressed preference for the old system, and one of these afterwards withdrew that preference.

MANY DUPLICATE COPES.

withdrew that preference.

MANY DUPLICATE COPIES.

"The number of duplicates which accumulates in the libraries is so great—one library recently reporting as many as 5,000—that one can hardly become conversant with the facts without reflecting whether the system of distribution of public documents to citizens in general might not be improved. Suggestions concerning it do not properly come within my province, but one idea that has come to my notice seems to have in it at least the germ of an improved system, and I am therefore encouraged to mention it here. It contemplates doing a way with the direct gratuitous distribution of books by members of Congress and other officers of the government and substituting the distribution of blank orders for books, to be filled up by the recipients with the names of the books desired, and then forwarded to one of the document rooms, where the order would be filled and the book sent to the proper address.

"An allotment of these blank orders might be made as readily as an allotment of books, with the advantage that if they were not used either by the member of by the constituents to whom they were sent, then little loss would be incurred. The plan would have the advantage also of enabling the constituent to get the book he might want, instead of having sent to him some volume for which he did not care. Most constituents would probably appreciate as highly the compliment implied in the gift of any order good for any book published by the government which they might desire as they now appreciate the gift of hooks which are of no possible use to them. There are citizens who would be gind to receive a volume of the Chimook texts or the comptroller's statistical report on the national banks, but to the average citizen the compliment implied in the gift of these and similar technical volumes is dubious.

"The question how best to do away with the bewindering congeries of volumes numbers and parts that now make the set of congressional documents a worder and a lerror to the investiga MANY DUPLICATE COPIES.

body who cound have devised it. Like Topsy, it "jist growed." In the infancy of the rovernment, when its publications were few and small and the reports of its public servants were meager, single numbers and single volumes were sufficient for all needs. As reports and transactions of all kinds became more numerous and more voluminous, the expedient of dividing documents and volumes into harts' was naturally enough resorted to by printers and binders to overcome mechanical difficulties. The pity is that printers and binders were permitted to do this without a scholarly supervision that might have protected the English language from such violence as it has suffered at their hands. Nowhere else is a set or series of books called a volume. Nowhere else is a separate book printed in the English fongue called a part. The terms used in describing the publications of the government have no place in the dictionary, and their meaning in this use is totally different from their meaning in the general usage of the people. "I have been moved to talk of the subject of the cataloguing of public documents in general libraries, the discussion of which is not strictly within the purview of my official duties, by the communications I have received relating to it from their meaning in the general usage of the people. "The peopliarities of the mathematical relating to it from their meaning in the general usage of the people. "The peopliarities of the have received relating to it from their meaning in the general to the movement of deciment catalogues, but many of them have written to me concerning it.

usable a sort of literature as a literary could well have in its possession. To search for anothing in a set of documents without the aid of a catalogue is a hopeless task, except for the few experts who, by years of familiarity with this class of books, and by exceptional gifts of memory, have come to know their contents as a blind man may come to know a road over which he travels often. To the blind man it is as easy to travel by night as by day, but people who have eyes must have a lantern. So the great mass of people must have a catalogue if they are to get any good out of public documents.

of people must have a catalogue if they are to get any good out of public documents.

"Many of the oldest and best endowed libaries in the country, in which one would suppose everything would be thoroughly catalogued as a matter of course, report that their public documents are not catalogued, while nany small and struggling libraries, which are not able to maintain any sort of cataloguing staff, report their documents all catalogued. It is my opinion that, at the most liberalestimate, there cannot be more than 10 of the 419 denository libraries which have the public documents in their possession so well and intelligibly catalogued that they can readily find whatever they wish to find in them. How many libraries there may be not on the depository list which have their neblic documents equally well catalogued I lave no means of knowing, but I think there cannot be many, for most of the large libraries of the country are on the depository list.

"The new printing law makes a large economy by directing that but little more than half of the reserve volumes shall hereafter be bound. The remaining part of the reserve number, which is intended to supply the needs of members of Congress for volumes or sets in special binding, is to remain unbound until the orders of the public Printer.

NO EXPENSIVE BINDINGS.

NO EXPENSIVE BINDINGS. "Formerly these volumes were all bound in costly full sheep, and when the Con-gressional order called for something eise the volume was unbound and bound over



CLARK'S.



Kid Gloves given free with every purchase of a Ladies' Cloak or Cape, and the prices are about

one-half of formerly.

(6.0) Fancy Cheviot and Serge Skirts. \$3.48 (8.50 Black Novelly Skirts, very supe- \$5.48 Fig. 60 Siik Brocade, plain Satin, and \$9.98

DOLL GIVEN FREE. A doll given with every pur-\$9.98 chase of a Child's Cloak, and 20,00 Persian Lamb Jackets \$11.98 prices cut in half.

CLARK'S 734-736 Seventh St. N. W.

(ଟ୍ରମିଟର୍ମ୍ୟଟର୍ମ

THE December McClure's

NOW ON ALL NEWS-STANDS. 10 CTS. A COPY

COLN With 4 Portraits of Lincoln and 21 other portraits and pictures amoval to Illinois. Starts out for himself at twenty-one. Sides to New Orleans. Ilis first vote. ABRAHAM LINCOLN CONTRIBUTORS. On the early Portrait of Lincoln (now first published) and showing Lincoln with a youthful face, taken when he was twenty years younger than photographs hereto-fore generally known.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN With 4 Portraits of Lincoln and 21 other portraits and 21 other portraits and 21 other Life in Indiana. Peddling on the way. Helps build a flatboat.

Becomes a grocery clerk. ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS. Recollections of her childhood in Andover. Her first literary efforts, with

portraits and pictures. HALL CAINE. The story of his life, with many pictures.

ANTHONY HOPE. New Zenda Story. (The Princess Osra.) ROBERT BARR. A Story

Africa Adventure. CY WARMAN. Through the Dardanelles,

SIR ROBERT BALL. The Sun's Heat.

THE MADONNA AND CHILD IN ART. Reproduction of 31 famous paintings. AND MANY OTHER CONTRIBUTORS.

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John C. Ropes,
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again—a most wasteful method. This has now been done away with, and the great cost of binding the reserve has been cut in two in the middle. But this is not all the advantage or saving that may be made in dealing with the reserve documents. I feel privileged to speak with some carnestness about this matter, from the fact that of the 582 copies of the reserve number of each of the Congressional documents that are directed to be bound in full sheep, 500 are for the use of the depository libraries and will pass through this office to reach them. It is my opinion that these libraries would

will pass through this office to reach them. It is my opinion that these libraries would be better served by binding the reserve in cloth at a snall cost than in sheepskin at a large cost.

"As given to me by the Printing Office experts, the cost of binding per volume is from 10 to 30 cents for cloth, with a few exceptional instances where the cost cost is 75 cents, and from that up to \$1.15 for octavos, while for all quartos the cost is \$1.50. The recent Congressional sets are bound in a variety of sizes, there being two kinds of octavos and two kinds of quartos. I have estimated that the increased cost of binding in sheep rather than in cioth can not average less than 75 cents a volume.

in cloth can not average less than 75 cents a volume.

"The Congressional set, at least for the long sessions, now approaches very nearly 200 volumes, and probably will soon exceed that number. The number of copies of each of these documents directed to be bound in sheep is 582, or a total for the session of 116,400 volumes. To save seventy-five cents on each of these volumes would be a total saving of \$87,300. If such a sum can be saved annually without minury to any interest involved it would seem a desirable thing to do. This I fully believe to be the case in relation to the binding of the reserve, and if I had the power I would not have a moment's hesitation in directing lag that the reserve volumes of the Congressional documents be hereafter bound only in cloth.

"Any doubter who wishes an object less."

ing that the reserve volumes of the Congressional documents be hereafter bound only in cloth.

"Any doubter who wishes an object lesson in the decay of sheep bindings can be supplied with numerous examples at this office.

"I deem myself fortunate in having been able to secure the services as assistants and associates of such trained experts as Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, librarian, and Mr. John H. Hickcox, Miss Edith E. Clarke and Mr. William S. Burns, cataloguers. They have all given to the government more than a perfunctory service, and have shown a commendable zeal and professional pride in endeavoring to make the work of this new office equal to all demands upon it and to all expectations that had been formed concerning it. In fact, all members of my staff have shown themselves industrious and intelligent workers, and my thanks are due telligent workers, as to then all.

Mr. John G. Ames of the Department of the Interior has been most obliging and helpful to me, and I feel that a public expression of my thanks is fully his due."

Attorney Alexander H. Bell, solicitor for Albert Cary in the proceedings instituted by him in the controversy with Yost & Bros. was at the courthouse today to argue upon the application for a temporary injunction, to restrain the contractors from further prosecution of the work of construction upon Cary's building, but owing to the absence of Justice Hagner the hearing was necessarily postponed.

Artists' Materials at Schmidt's. Cases of drawing instruments from 66 ints up. Artists' photo, panels of celerated paintings. Novelties in Xmas gifts. D4 Ninth street and 1722 Pennsylvania HAS A CLEVER MOTHER.

Why Prince Ferdinand Is Able to Pay His Own Way.

ost astute and clever of all the children

of King Louis Phillippe of France. She is, says the San Francisco Chronicle, the only woman who can boast of having downed Prince Bismarck at his own game, and is remowned throughout the length and breadth of Europe for her statecraft, her diplomacy and for her political prescience and sa-gacity. To her more than anybody eise is due the wooderful progress and present prosperity of Bulgaria, and if Prince Fer-dinand alone among all the old world sov-ereigns has been able to dispense with a ereigns has been able to dispense with a civil list and to pay out of his own pocket the greater part of the expenses of his really luxurious and grandly appointed court it is due to the munificence of his mother.

Princess Clementine is the youngest of Louis Philippe's four daughters. Her mother in one of her letters spoke of her as lively and impetuous. A good deal of this remains. But she commands her tongue as though she were an old statesman, and if her impulsed remain still quick they never hurry her into rashness. She has a light binish-gray eye,

were an old statesman, and if her impulsed remain still quick they never hurry her into rashness. She has a light bluish-gray eye, and her face it a beaming one, which is not a characteristic often found associated with a strongly hooked nose. In her case the hook is not long at the base, but that of a bind. She has a wonderfully melodiong voice, and this in spite of deafness so great that any one with whom she converses must speak to her through an ear trumpet by means of an acoustic tabe. She has a lively way of adjusting the instrument to her ear, and she studies with a soft smile and inquiring expression the countenance of her interlocutor. Her language is choice and easy when she speaks French. She can chat and write in English, German, and Hungarian. Michelet was her professor of history when she was a young girl, and she devoted herself with success to music, and especially to the harp.

Although several years older than Queen Victoria, she is still very alert and active. Nothing seems to fatigue her and, judging by appearances, she is good for many years yet, in infinitely better physical and mental conditions than her brothers, the Duc de Nemours. Duc d'Aumale, and the Prince de Joinville, the latter two being considerable

Nemours. Due d'Aumale, and the Prince de Joinville, the latter two being considerably her junior. Her wealth is enormous, like that of all the children of King Louis Phil-ippe. At her death her fortune will be divided between her children, the principal share going to her two two. share going to her two sons, Prince Ferdinand, who is the youngest, and Duke Philip of Coburg, who married the King of Belgium's eldest daughter, and who was with his brother-in-law, the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, on the morning of the

Mr. J. H. Bucher, stalls 539 to 541 Center Market. Ninth atreet wing, will have on exhibition and sale some of the finest meats that have been on sale in Washington for years, at popular prices. Come and see display.

tragedy at Meyerling